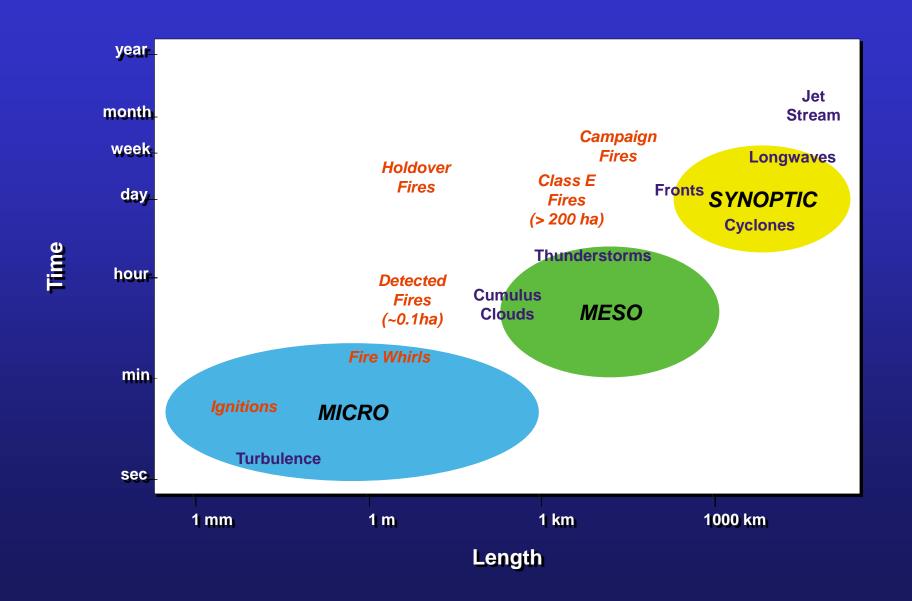
Kerry Anderson
Canadian Forest Service

Introduction

Weather and fire activity can be thought of occurring on different time and space scales.

Forecasting at each of these scales has its individual practical and physical limitations.

Scales



Introduction

Fire growth modelling can fall into three scales depending on weather forecasting ability:

Short-range: 1-2 days

Medium-range: 3-7 days

Long-range: 8+ days

Introduction

As the run time increases, the model becomes less deterministic and more probabilistic.

Short-range

Medium-range

Long-range

deterministic weather-based detailed probabilistic climate -based generalized

The Models

This presentation shows a fire growth modelling system designed to run consecutively over three time scales.

The models are designed so that they may be run in sequence, with the results of one model initializing the subsequent model run.

Short-range Fire Growth

Short-range Fire Growth

USFS Farsite and the Canadian Prometheus

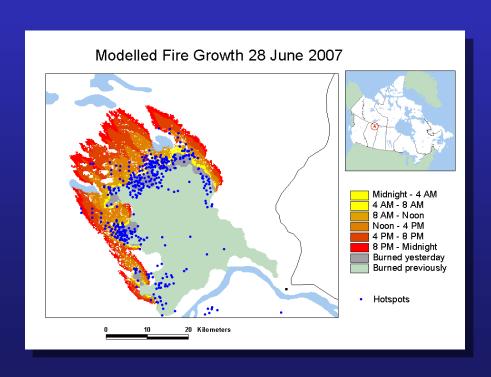






are examples of operational, deterministic, short-range fire growth models.

Short-range Fire Growth

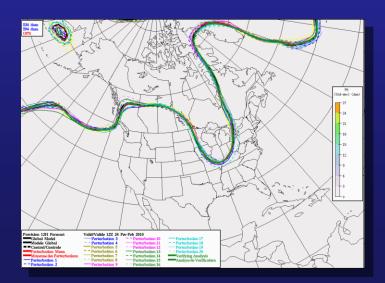


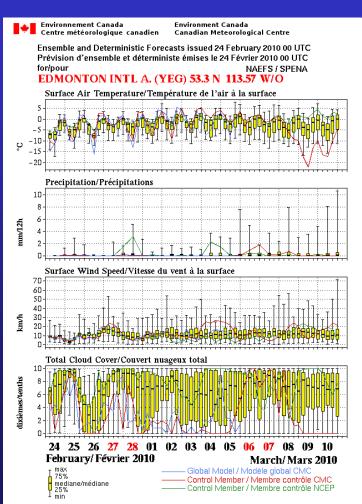
MODIS hotspots and numerical weather predictions (NWP) can be used to create short-range predictions for the next 24 to 48 hours.

Medium-range Fire Growth

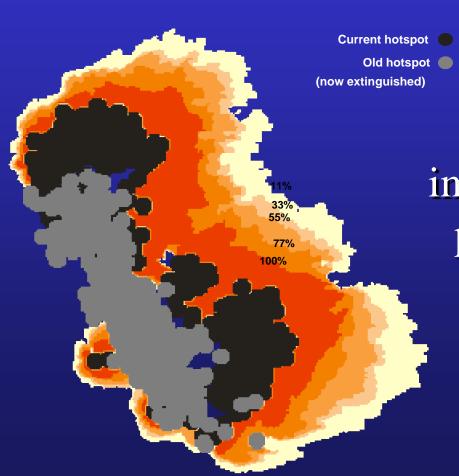
Medium-range Fire Growth

Currently we are examining ensemble weather products for use in medium-range fire growth predictions.



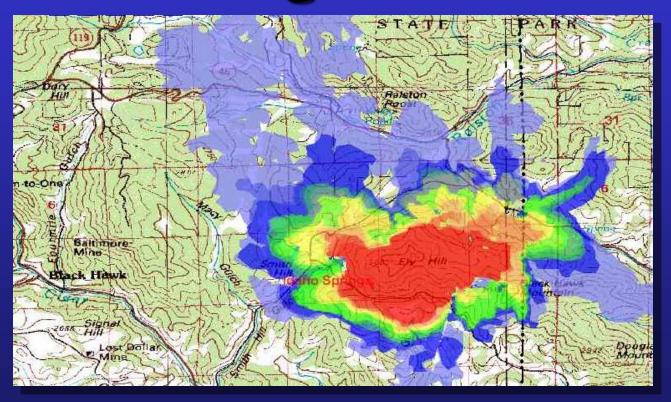


Medium-range Fire Growth



Case studies show an improvement in fire growth predictions when using an ensemble approach.

Medium-range Fire Growth



The WFDSS - FSPro – Fire Spread Probability Model.

Long-range Fire Growth

Long-range Fire Growth

The Probabilistic Fire Analysis System (PFAS) is a long-range fire growth model based upon climatology.

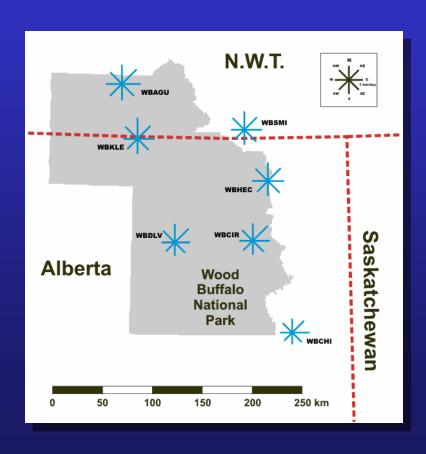
Such models are probabilistic and thus output is represented as probable fire extents.

Long-range Fire Growth

Long term fire growth from one location to another within a given time period is the probability that the fire will spread across the distance before a fire-stopping rain event occurs.

$$p(t) = p_{spread}(t) P_{survival}(t)$$

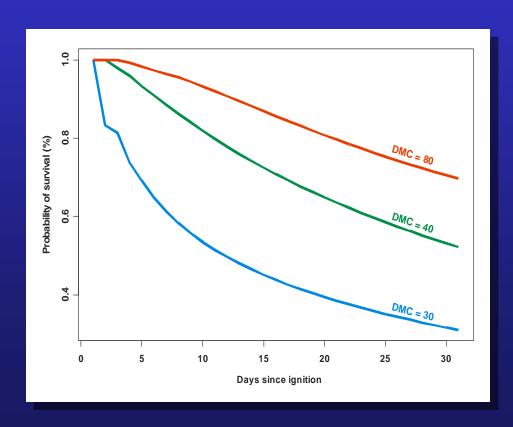
Long-range Fire Growth



The probability of spread is based on exponential distributions.

These are similar to wind roses but for the rate of spread for each fuel type.

Long-range Fire Growth

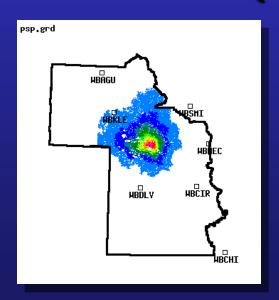


Probability of survival is solved using Markov Chains and DMC.

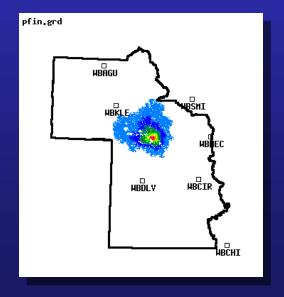
As time progresses, the probability of survival drops to zero.

Long-range Fire Growth

The model calculates the probabilities of spread and of survival and combines them spatially to produce a probable fire extents map.



HBAGU
HBRLE



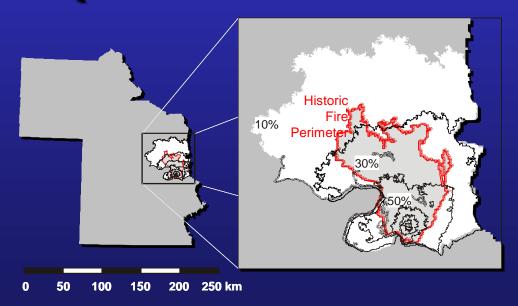
Spread

Extinction (1-Survival)

Extents

Long-range Fire Growth

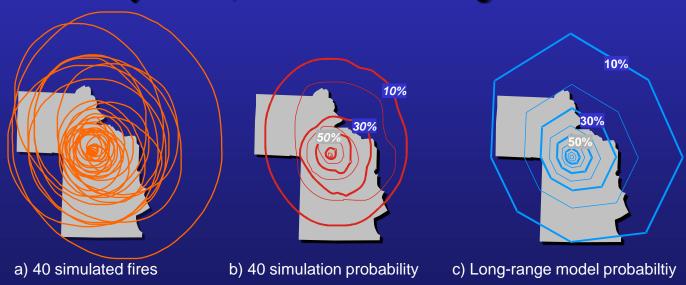
Comparisons with historical fires indicate the model produces realistic results



...but is difficult to validate this way.

Long-range Fire Growth

The long-range model predictions were compared with distributions of fire perimeters predicted by repeated simulations using the hourly-based, deterministic fire-growth model.

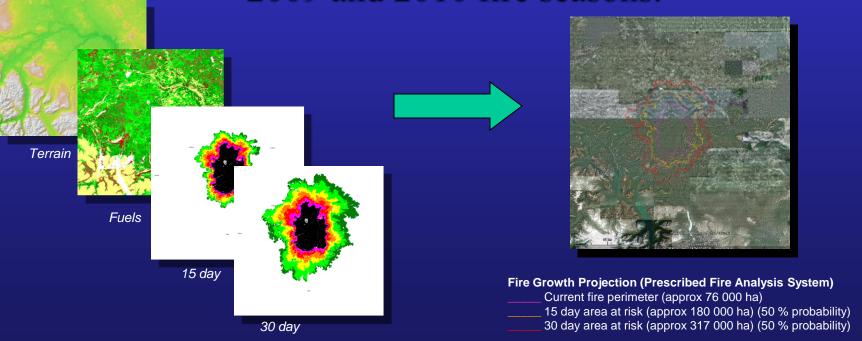


The study showed a close agreement between the long-range model and the deterministic model.

2009 & 2010 Fire Seasons in BC

Long-range Fire Growth

The long-range model PFAS was used in BC during the 2009 and 2010 fire seasons.



Predictions were used to assess modified response decisions.

Long-range Fire Growth

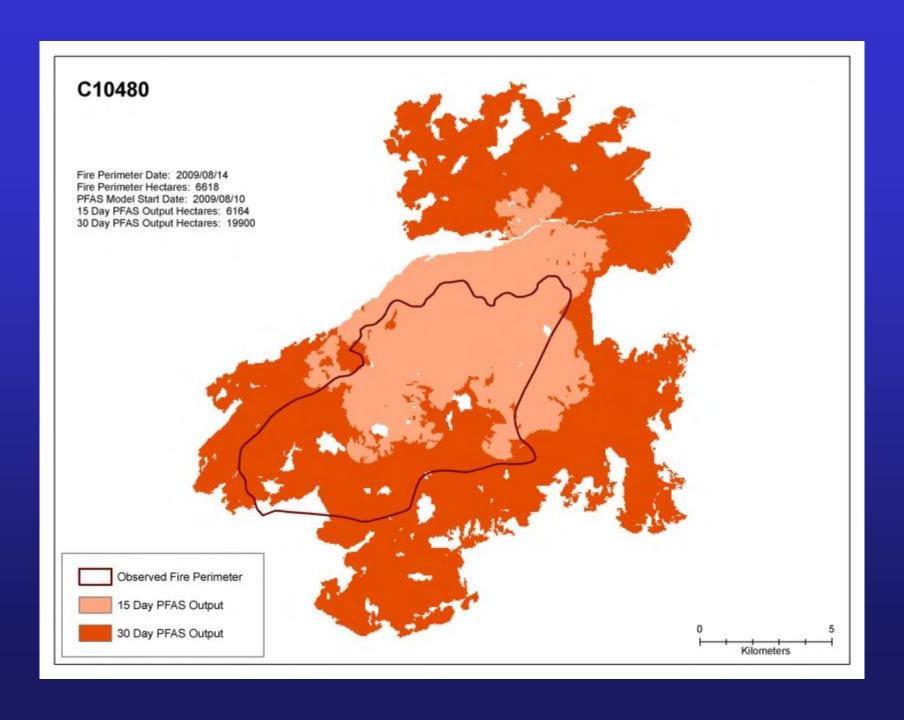
In 2009, PFAS predictions were used to assess modified response decisions made on 37 fires.

In 2010, this was done on 10-12 fires.

In all cases, PFAS was used to supplement the decision support decision made by fire suppression officers (*reassurances*).

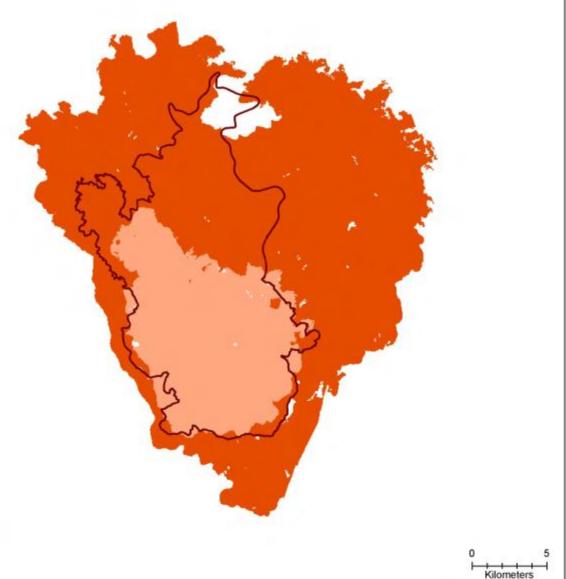
In a few cases, the predictions triggered a reassessment of the suppression response plan.

The Good



C40429

Fire Perimter Date: 2009/09/25 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 20610 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/10 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 12300 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 53215







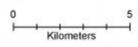
C50400

Fire Perimter Date: 2009/08/30 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 4170 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/13

15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 3071 (in addition to total burn area on August 05) 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 5454 (in addition to total burn area on August 05)

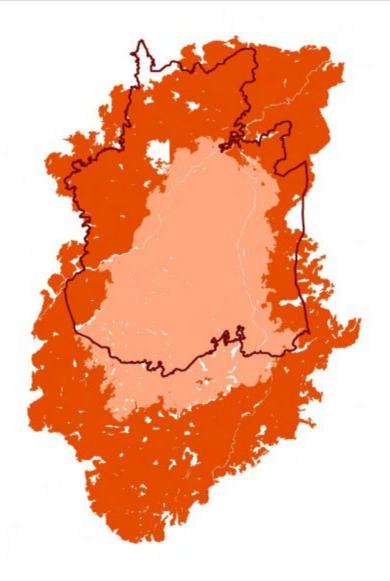


* Fuel layer was retyped for some areas



C50418

Fire Perimter Date: 2009/09/26 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 67743 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/10 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 45303 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 128433







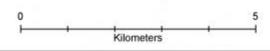
Fire Perimter Date: 2009/10/14
Fire Perimeter Hectares: 441
PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/14
15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 590
30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *



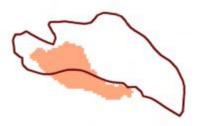
Observed Fire Perimeter

15 Day PFAS Output

30 Day PFAS Output



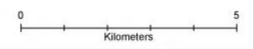
Fire Perimter Date: 2009/10/14
Fire Perimeter Hectares: 448
PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/14
15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 135
30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *



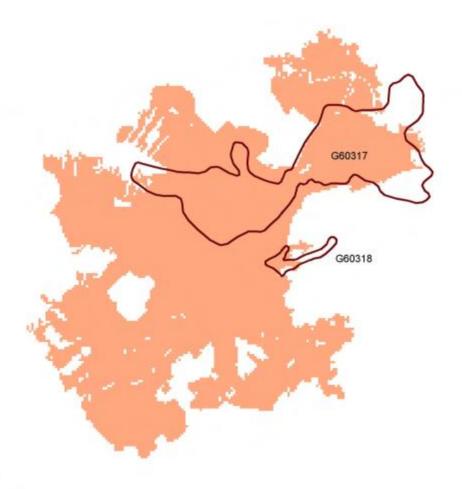
Observed Fire Perimeter

15 Day PFAS Output

30 Day PFAS Output

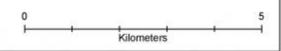


Fire Perimter Date: 2009/09/22 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 794 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/14 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 3414 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *

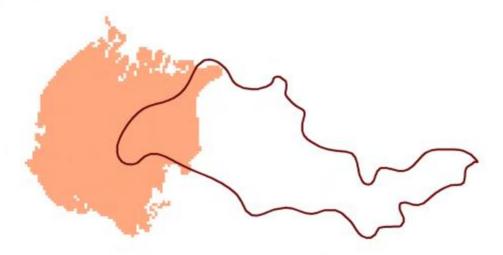


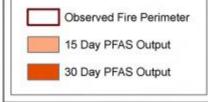
* 30 Day Output same as 15 Day Output

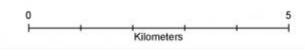




Fire Perimter Date: 2009/10/14
Fire Perimeter Hectares: 909
PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/14
15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 876
30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *



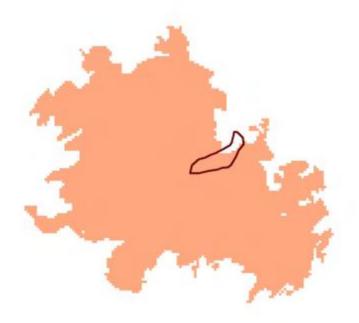




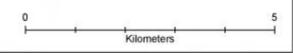
* 30 Day Output same as 15 Day Output

The Bad

Fire Perimter Date: 2009/09/22 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 35 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/14 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 1805 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *





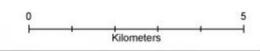


* 30 Day Output same as 15 Day Output

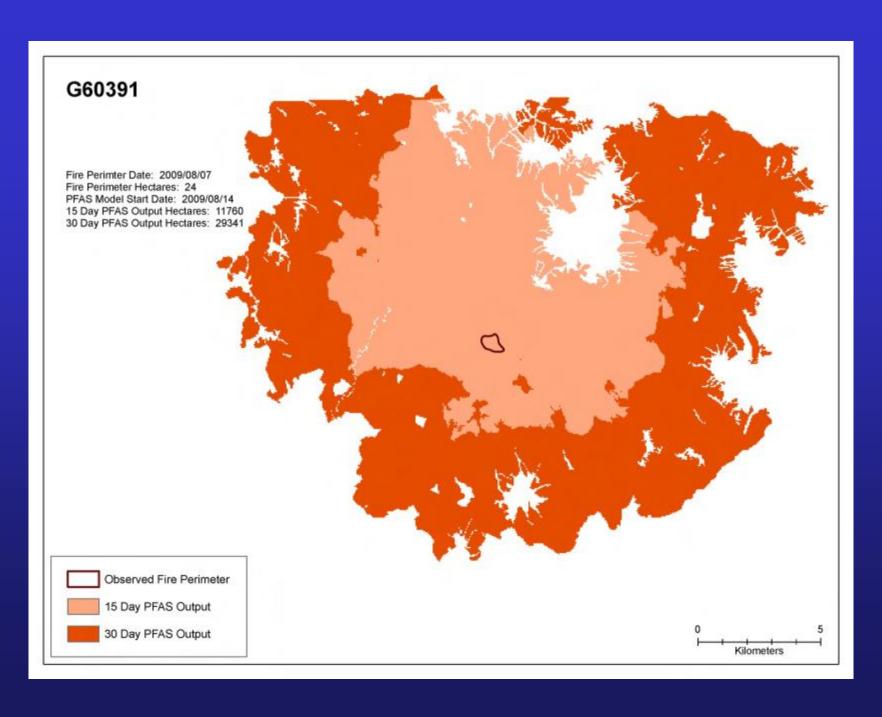
Fire Perimter Date: 2009/09/23 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 28 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/14 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 1812 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *



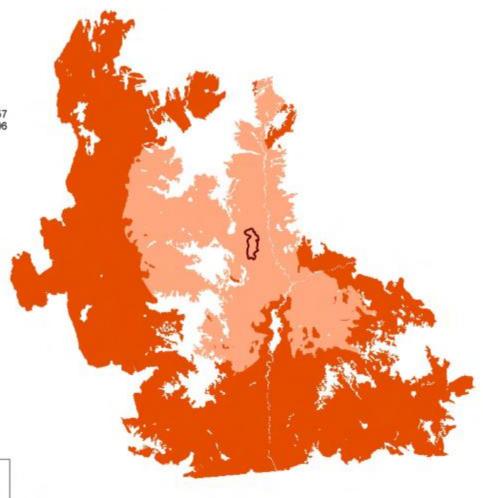




* 30 Day Output same as 15 Day Output

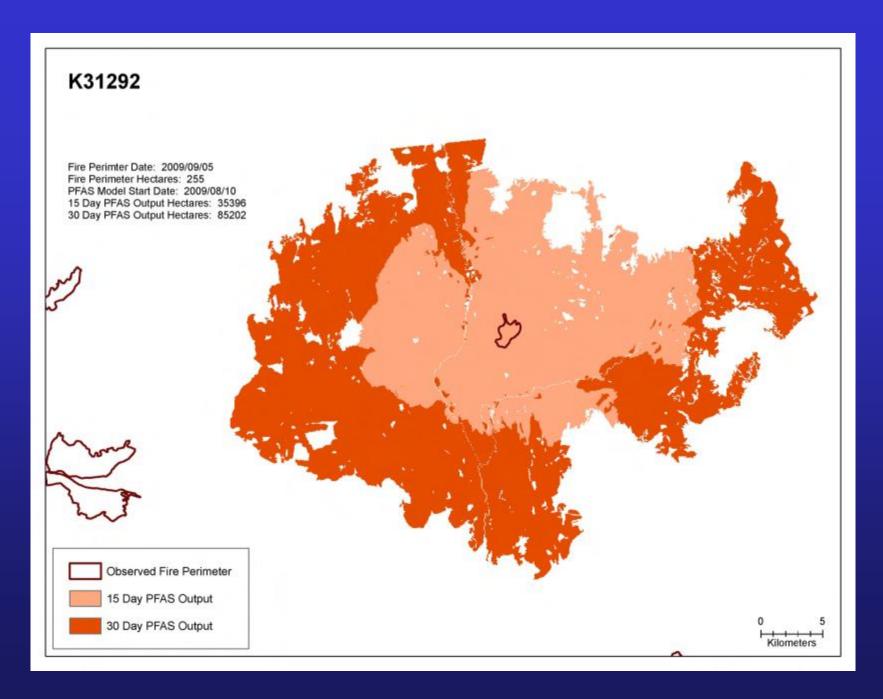


Fire Perimter Date: 2009/08/31 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 136 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/10 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 15357 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 51296







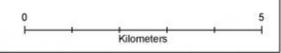


The Ugly

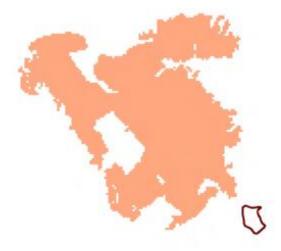
Fire Perimter Date: 2009/09/22 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 33 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/14 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 1700 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *







Fire Perimter Date: 2009/09/22 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 24 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/14 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 1477 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *

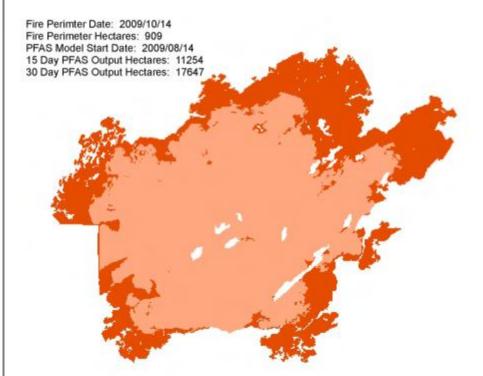


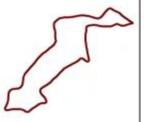
Observed Fire Perimeter

15 Day PFAS Output

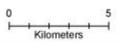
30 Day PFAS Output



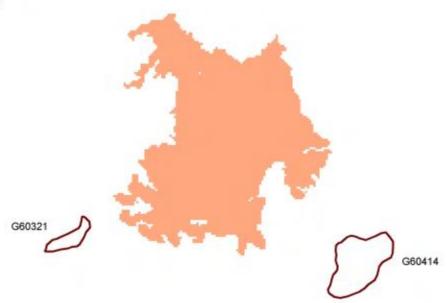




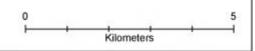




Fire Perimter Date: 2009/09/22 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 155 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/14 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 1605 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *

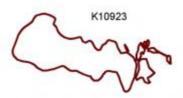






Fire Perimter Date: 2009/11/05 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 766 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/17 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 496 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *









Fire Perimter Date: 2009/11/06 Fire Perimeter Hectares: 78 PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/17 15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 8 30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *

K11180



Observed Fire Perimeter

15 Day PFAS Output

30 Day PFAS Output

0 5 Kilometers

Fire Perimter Date: 2009/07/31
Fire Perimeter Hectares: 98
PFAS Model Start Date: 2009/08/17
15 Day PFAS Output Hectares: 787
30 Day PFAS Output Hectares: *

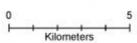


Observed Fire Perimeter

15 Day PFAS Output

30 Day PFAS Output

* 30 Day Output same as 15 Day Output
** EOSD was used to estimate missing fuel data



K11181

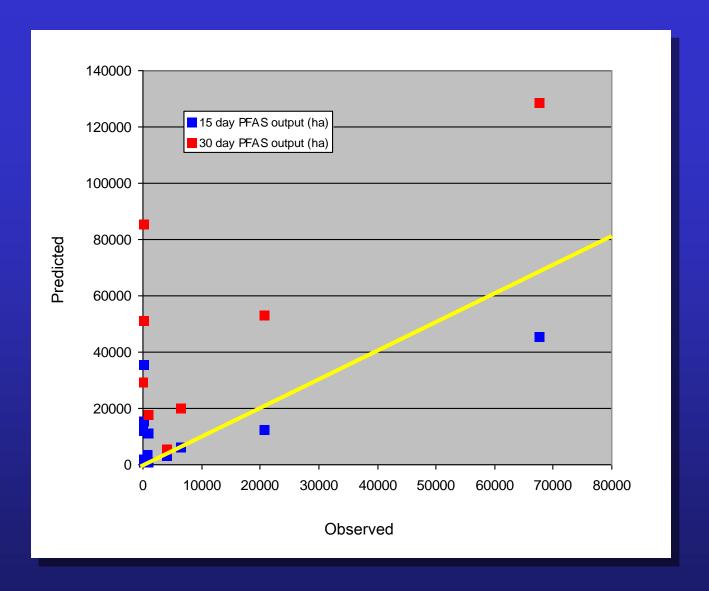
Fire Growth Modelling at Multiple Scales

Long-range Fire Growth

The Good may represent fires that were allowed to grow naturally where no processes interfered with immediate spread.

The Bad may represent the fires that were actioned or had some natural process limit their spread.

The Ugly likely corresponds to poor fire information.



The scatter plot shows that for large fires (*the Good*), the long-range model produced realistic fire sizes.

Fire Growth Modelling at Multiple Scales

Conclusions

As forest protection agencies re-evaluate the role of fire in the landscape and its ecological benefits, as they face the prospect of excessive fuel build up resulting from years of fire exclusion policies, and as they contend with fiscal constraints, these agencies must start looking at possible fire growth over extended periods.

The methods presented through these models may serve as a foundation for such evaluation.